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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary	Application No. 10/606,457	Applicant(s) LEVINE, DAVID A.	
	Examiner Gerald Gauthier	Art Unit 2645	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --
Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 26 June 2003.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-37 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-37 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☒ The drawing(s) filed on 26 June 2003 is/are: a) ☒ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152) |
| 3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____ | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ |

DETAILED ACTION

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

1. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

2. The factual inquiries set forth in *Graham v. John Deere Co.*, 383 U.S. 1, 148 USPQ 459 (1966), that are applied for establishing a background for determining obviousness under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) are summarized as follows:

1. Determining the scope and contents of the prior art.
2. Ascertaining the differences between the prior art and the claims at issue.
3. Resolving the level of ordinary skill in the pertinent art.
4. Considering objective evidence present in the application indicating obviousness or nonobviousness.

3. **Claim(s) 1, 2, 4-10 and 16-19** are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Gilbert (US 2005/0009507 A1) in view of Hartselle et al. (US 2004/0213385 A1) .

Regarding **claim(s) 1**, Gilbert discloses a method of storing and accessing information to and from a remote voice information system (FIG. 1 and paragraph 0002), comprising:

placing a call to a voice information application (FIG. 1 and 4 and paragraph 0034) [The mobile user at telephone 12 presses send to transmit the feature code to the server 22];

routing the call to a network component (FIG. 1 and 4 and paragraph 0034) [The base station 14 transfer the feature code to the mobile switch center 18];

receiving the call at the network component (FIG. 1 and 4 and paragraph 0034) [The MSC 18 after receiving the feature code checks whether or not the user is a visitor];

connecting the call to the voice information application (FIG. 1 and 4 and paragraph 0034) [The MSC 18 sends the call to the server 22 with the feature code and the MIN for the telephone 12 and a telephonic connection is established between the user' s mobile and the server 22];

receiving a voice information message from a subscriber placing the call (FIG. 1 and 4 and paragraphs 0036-0038) [The server 22 determines whether the user at the mobile phone 12 is a subscriber and the user can records an audio message based upon the feature code received by the server 22];

storing the voice information message for subsequent retrieval by the subscriber (FIG. 1 and 3 and paragraph 0030) [The audio message storage unit 38 stores the audio messages recorded by the user, thereby storing the voice information message for subsequent retrieval by the subscriber].

Gilbert discloses the MSC coupled to the PSTN but fails to disclose the MSC as an intelligent network component and indexing the stored voice information message for locating the stored voice information by the voice information application.

However, Hartselle in the same field of endeavor teaches the MSC (52 on FIG. 1) is an intelligent component (FIG. 1 and paragraph 0031) [The MSC 52 is connected to the STP 34 to provide information to the intelligent network 100]; and

indexing the stored voice information message for locating the stored voice information by the voice information application (FIG. 3 and paragraph 0047) [The voice mail system 65 indexed the saved information with a temporary telephone number and password provided to the calling party for retrieving the saved information at step 242].

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of the ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the PSTN and the server of Gilbert using the advanced intelligent network and the voice mail system as taught by Hartselle.

This modification of the invention enables the system to index the voice information via an advanced intelligent network so that the user would have the convenience to review the saved information (Hartselle: paragraph 0005).

Regarding **claim(s) 2**, Gilbert as modified discloses a method of storing and accessing information to and from a remote voice information system, further comprising:

receiving a request for the stored voice information message from the subscriber (FIG. 1 and 5 and paragraph 0039) [The user input a feature code for retrieving previous recorded audio message from the user];

locating the requested stored voice information message from a data store of information available to the voice information application (FIG. 3 and paragraph 0029) [The audio message management unit 36 retrieves the audio messages from the audio message storage unit 38]; and

playing the requested stored voice information message to the subscriber (FIG. 1 and 5 and paragraph 0039) [The server 22 plays the recorded audio message for the user of the mobile telephone 12 via the audio server engine 30].

Regarding **claim(s) 4**, Gilbert as modified discloses a method of storing and accessing information to and from a remote voice information system, whereby placing the call to the voice information application includes placing the call via a wireline telephone (FIG. 1 and paragraph 0023) [The system supports analog telephone, thereby the user can placed the call via a wireline telephone].

Regarding **claim(s) 5**, Gilbert as modified discloses a method of storing and accessing information to and from a remote voice information system, whereby the step of placing the call to the voice information application includes placing the call via a wireless telephone (FIG. 1 and paragraph 0023) [The system supports mobile telephone, thereby the user can placed the call via a wireless telephone].

Regarding **claim(s) 6**, Gilbert in combination with Hartselle as applied to **claim(s) 1** above differ from **claim(s) 6**.

Furthermore Hartselle teaches the step of routing the call to an intelligent network component includes routing the call to the voice information application at a telecommunications system services node (FIG. 1 and paragraph 0021) [The intelligent network 100 includes services nodes such as service node 55 which is connected to the SCP 42 to provide service to wireline and wireless subscribers, thereby routing the call to an intelligent network component includes routing the call to the voice information application at a telecommunications system services node].

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of the ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the PSTN and the server of Gilbert using the advanced intelligent network and the voice mail system as taught by Hartselle.

This modification of the invention enables the system to route the call to the voice information application at a telecommunications system services node so that the user would have the convenience to review the saved information (Hartselle: paragraph 0005).

Regarding **claim(s) 7**, Gilbert in combination with Hartselle as applied to **claim(s) 6** above differ from **claim(s) 7**.

Furthermore Hartselle teaches whereby the services node includes a voice services node (FIG. 1 and paragraph 0021) [The intelligent network 100 includes services nodes such as service node 55 which is connected to the SCP 42 to provide

service to wireline and wireless subscribers, thereby the services node includes a voice services node such as the voice mail system 65].

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of the ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the PSTN and the server of Gilbert using the advanced intelligent network and the voice mail system as taught by Hartselle.

This modification of the invention enables the services node to include a voice services node so that the user would have the convenience to review the saved information (Hartselle: paragraph 0005).

Regarding **claim(s) 8**, Gilbert as modified discloses a method of storing and accessing information to and from a remote voice information system, whereby the step of connecting the call to the voice information application includes connecting the call to the voice information application via a computer telephony interface (FIG. 1, 3 and 4 and paragraph 0034) [The MSC 18 sends the call to the server 22 with the feature code and the MIN for the telephone 12 and a telephonic connection is established between the user's mobile and the server 22 via the audio server engine 30].

Regarding **claim(s) 9**, Gilbert as modified discloses a method of storing and accessing information to and from a remote voice information system, prior to the step of connecting the call to the voice information application, authenticating a caller placing the call as an authorized subscriber of the voice information application (FIG. 3 and paragraph 0026) [The audio server engine 30 interfaces with mobile telephones 12,

receives user identification and feature code and instructs other software components on server 22 to validate the user as a subscriber].

Regarding **claim(s) 10**, Gilbert as modified discloses a method of storing and accessing information to and from a remote voice information system, further comprising:

providing the subscriber a set of voice information application options voice information message and for accessing any previously stored for recording a information (FIG. 1 and 6 and paragraph 0040) [The server 22 provides to the subscriber a function menu with options for selecting the audio retrieval]; and

receiving a voice information application option selection from the subscriber (FIG. 1 and 6 and paragraph 0040) [The server 22 provides the subscriber a function menu with options to be selected, the server 22 accepts the user selection and checks the user's selection for audio recording or audio retrieval].

Regarding **claim(s) 16**, Gilbert as modified discloses a method of storing and accessing information to and from a remote voice information system, further comprising providing the selected option to the subscriber (FIG. 1 and 6 and paragraph 0040) [The server 22 provides to the user a function menu].

Regarding **claim(s) 17**, Gilbert as modified discloses a method of storing and accessing information to and from a remote voice information system, whereby the

selected option includes allowing the subscriber to record a voice information message (FIG. 1 and 6 and paragraph 0040) [The server 22 accepts the user' s selection for recording an audio message].

Regarding **claim(s) 18**, Gilbert as modified discloses a method of storing and accessing information to and from a remote voice information system, whereby the selection option includes allowing the subscriber to retrieve and play previously stored voice or text messages (FIG. 1 and 5 and paragraph 0039 and 0040) [The server 22 accepts the user' s selection for retrieve and play previously store messages].

Regarding **claim(s) 19**, Gilbert discloses a method of storing and accessing information to and from a remote voice information system, whereby the selected option includes allowing the subscriber to retrieve and play a plurality of stored data (FIG. 5 and paragraph 0039) [The user has the options to listen to more than one messages].

4. **Claim(s) 3, 11-14 and 20-23** are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Gilbert in view of Hartselle as applied to **claim(s) 1** above, and further in view of Wise et al. (US 5,884,262).

Regarding **claim(s) 3**, Gilbert in combination with Hartselle as applied to **claim(s) 1** above differ from **claim(s) 3**.

Gilbert as modified discloses playing the audio format message to the subscriber (FIG. 1 and 5 and paragraph 0039) [The server 22 plays the recorded audio message for the user of the mobile telephone 12 via the audio server engine 30].

Gilbert as modified fails to disclose receiving a request for a stored text information message, locating the requested stored text information in a data store of information, converting the requested stored text information message from a text format to an audio format.

However, Wise teaches receiving a request for a stored text information message (FIG. 2 and column 5, lines 45-58) [The user receives prompts from the system to make a selection for various documents from the audio file player 270];

locating the requested stored text information in a data store of information available to the voice information application (FIG. 2 and column 6, lines 39-57) [The call manager 210 routes the information to the parser 230 which in turn sends it to searcher 240 to locate the information on the servers 18 and 19]; and

converting the requested stored text information message from a text format to an audio format (FIG. 2 and column 7, lines 37-41) [The parser passes the associated text to the call manager 210 and a text-to-speech converter 260 for translation into the audio file].

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of the ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the server of Gilbert as modified using the call manager as taught by Wise.

This modification of the invention enables the system to convert the text into an audio format so that the user would have the convenience to call a designated telephone number to request information (Wise: column 2, lines 5-7).

Regarding **claim(s) 11**, Gilbert in combination with Hartselle as applied to **claim(s) 10** above differ from **claim(s) 11** in that it fails to disclose allowing the subscriber to navigate through the set of voice information options by selection of telephone keypad keys associated with navigation functionality.

However, Wise teaches after providing the subscriber a set of voice information application options, allowing the subscriber to navigate through the set of voice information options by selection of telephone keypad keys associated with navigation functionality (FIG. 2 and column 7, lines 56-63) [The user may interacts with the system using DTMF signaling after providing the options, thereby allowing the subscriber to navigate through the set of voice information options by selection of telephone keypad keys associated with navigation functionality].

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of the ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the server of Gilbert as modified using the call manager as taught by Wise.

This modification of the invention enables the system to allow the subscriber to navigate through the set of voice information options by selection of telephone keypad keys associated with navigation functionality so that the user would have the

convenience to call a designated telephone number to request information (Wise: column 2, lines 5-7).

Regarding **claim(s) 12**, Gilbert in combination with Hartselle as applied to **claim(s) 10** above differ from **claim(s) 12** in that it fails to disclose allowing the subscriber to navigate through a set of voice information application options via voice commands from the subscriber.

However, Wise teaches allowing the subscriber to navigate through a set of voice information application options via voice commands from the subscriber (FIG. 2 and column 7, lines 56-63) [The user may interacts with the system using voice commands, thereby allowing the subscriber to navigate through the set of voice information options via voice commands from the subscriber].

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of the ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the server of Gilbert as modified using the call manager as taught by Wise.

This modification of the invention enables the system to allow the subscriber to navigate through a set of voice information application options via voice commands from the subscriber so that the user would have the convenience to call a designated telephone number to request information (Wise: column 2, lines 5-7).

Regarding **claim(s) 13**, Gilbert in combination with Hartselle as applied to **claim(s) 10** above differ from **claim(s) 13** in that it fails to disclose receiving the voice

information application option via a DTMF tone generated from a telephone keypad selection from the subscriber.

However, Wise teaches the step of receiving a voice information application option selection from the subscriber includes receiving the voice information application option via a DTMF tone generated from a telephone keypad selection from the subscriber (FIG. 2 and column 7, lines 56-63) [The user may interacts with the system using DTMF signaling, thereby receiving the voice information application option via a DTMF tone generated from a telephone keypad selection from the subscriber].

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of the ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the server of Gilbert as modified using the call manager as taught by Wise.

This modification of the invention enables the system to receive the voice information application option via a DTMF tone generated from a telephone keypad selection from the subscriber so that the user would have the convenience to call a designated telephone number to request information (Wise: column 2, lines 5-7).

Regarding **claim(s) 14**, Gilbert in combination with Hartselle as applied to **claim(s) 10** above differ from **claim(s) 14** in that it fails to disclose receiving the voice information application option selection via a voice command from the subscriber.

However, Wise teaches the step of receiving a voice information application option selection from the subscriber includes receiving the voice information application option selection via a voice command from the subscriber (FIG. 2 and column 7, lines

56-63) [The user may interacts with the system using voice commands, thereby receiving the voice information application option selection via a voice command from the subscriber].

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of the ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the server of Gilbert as modified using the call manager as taught by Wise.

This modification of the invention enables the system to receive the voice information application option selection via a voice command from the subscriber so that the user would have the convenience to call a designated telephone number to request information (Wise: column 2, lines 5-7).

Regarding **claim(s) 20**, Gilbert in combination with Hartselle as applied to **claim(s) 16** above differ from **claim(s) 20** in that it fails to disclose allowing the subscriber to search a data store of available information that may be retrieved by the subscriber telephonically in audio format.

However, Wise teaches the selection option includes allowing the subscriber to search a data store of available information that may be retrieved by the subscriber telephonically in audio format (FIG. 2 and column 6, lines 52-58) [The searcher 240 returns the file addresses and are transformed into an audio menu so that the user may select an address].

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of the ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the server of Gilbert as modified using the call manager as taught by Wise.

This modification of the invention enables the system to allow the subscriber to search a data store of available information that may be retrieved by the subscriber telephonically in audio format so that the user would have the convenience to call a designated telephone number to request information (Wise: column 2, lines 5-7).

Regarding **claim(s) 21**, Gilbert in combination with Hartselle and Wise as applied to **claim(s) 20** above differ from **claim(s) 21**.

Furthermore Hartselle teaches prior to receiving a request for a stored text information message, storing one or more text information messages for access by the voice information application (FIG. 4 and paragraph 0050) [The information is routed from the SCP 42 through the gateway 80 to the internet 70 and to the information retrieval website which has the information stored before the request, thereby storing one or more text information messages at the web server which is accessible by the voice information application].

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of the ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the PSTN and the server of Gilbert using the advanced intelligent network and the voice mail system as taught by Hartselle.

This modification of the invention enables the system to store one or more text information messages for access by the voice information application so that the user

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would have the convenience to review the saved information (Hartselle: paragraph 0005).

Regarding **claim(s) 22**, Gilbert in combination with Hartselle and Wise as applied to **claim(s) 21** above differ from **claim(s) 22**.

Furthermore Hartselle teaches storing one or more text information messages includes storing one or more text information messages via an Internet-based web server whereby the web server is accessible by the voice information application (FIG. 4 and paragraph 0050) [The information is routed from the SCP 42 through the gateway 80 to the internet 70 and to the information retrieval website, thereby storing one or more text information messages via an Internet-based web server whereby the web server is accessible by the voice information application].

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of the ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the PSTN and the server of Gilbert using the advanced intelligent network and the voice mail system as taught by Hartselle.

This modification of the invention enables the system to store one or more text information messages via an Internet-based web server whereby the web server is accessible by the voice information application so that the user would have the convenience to review the saved information (Hartselle: paragraph 0005).

Regarding **claim(s) 23**, Gilbert in combination with Hartselle and Wise as applied to **claim(s) 22** above differ from **claim(s) 23**.

Furthermore Hartselle teaches accessing the Internet-based web server by the subscriber for modifying information telephonically accessible by the subscriber via the voice information application (FIG. 4 and paragraph 0050 and 0051) [The calling party accesses the saved information by logging on the information retrieval website and the calling party may forward the information to the party's calling telephone directory number, thereby modifying information telephonically accessible by the subscriber via the voice information application].

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of the ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the PSTN and the server of Gilbert using the advanced intelligent network and the voice mail system as taught by Hartselle.

This modification of the invention enables the system to access the Internet-based web server by the subscriber for modifying information telephonically accessible by the subscriber via the voice information application so that the user would have the convenience to review the saved information (Hartselle: paragraph 0005).

5. **Claim(s) 15** is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Gilbert in view of Hartselle, in further view of Wise as applied to **claim(s) 14** above, and further in view of Johnstone et al. (US 4,462,080).

Regarding **claim(s) 15**, Gilbert in combination with Hartselle and Wise as applied to **claim(s) 14** differ from **claim(s) 15** in that it fails to disclose converting the voice command from the subscriber from a voice format to a digital format.

However, Johnstone in the same field of endeavor teaches converting the voice command from the subscriber from a voice format to a digital format for processing the voice command by the voice information application (FIG. 4 and column 8, lines 44-57) [The voice interpreter 62 translates voice commands of the operator into digital information by understanding a bit by bit comparison of the digital signal].

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of the ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the server of Gilbert as modified using the voice interpreter as taught by Johnstone.

This modification of the invention enables the system to convert the voice command from the subscriber from a voice format to a digital format so that the trained voice interpreter would recognize the voice commands (Johnstone: column 8, lines 25-30).

6. **Claim(s) 24 and 25** are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Gilbert in view of Cloutier et al. (US 6,535,586 B1).

Regarding **claim(s) 24**, Gilbert discloses a method of storing and accessing information to and from a remote voice information system (FIG. 1 and paragraph 0002), comprising:

placing a call by a subscriber to a voice information application (FIG. 1 and 4 and paragraph 0034) [The mobile user at telephone 12 presses send to transmit the feature code to the server 22];

routing the call to a telecommunications system services node (FIG. 1 and 4 and paragraph 0034) [The base station 14 transfer the feature code to the mobile switch center 18];

connecting the call to the voice information application at the services node via a computer telephony interface (FIG. 1, 3 and 4 and paragraph 0034) [The MSC 18 sends the call to the server 22 with the feature code and the MIN for the telephone 12 and a telephonic connection is established between the user' s mobile and the server 22 via the audio server engine 30];

providing the subscriber a set of voice information application options for recording a voice information message and for accessing any previously stored information (FIG. 1 and 6 and paragraph 0040) [The server 22 provides to the subscriber a function menu with options for selecting the audio retrieval];

obtaining by the voice information application the requested voice information (FIG. 1 and 5 and paragraph 0039) [The server 22 retrieves the request audio message for the subscriber];

playing the audio format message to the subscriber via a subscriber wireline or wireless telephone (FIG. 1 and 5 and paragraph 0039) [The server 22 plays the recorded audio message for the user of the mobile telephone 12].

Gilbert discloses a system for audio reminder messages but fails to disclose converting the requested voice information message from a text format to an audio format and receiving a request from the subscriber for voice information accessible by the voice application from a remote server.

However, Cloutier in the same field of endeavor teaches converting the requested voice information message from a text format to an audio format (FIG. 1 and 5 and column 7, lines 11-14) [The retrieved message is transmitted to the message recipient using a text to speech conversion algorithm of the text-to-speech processor 147, thereby converting the requested voice information message from a text format to an audio format]; and

receiving a request from the subscriber for voice information accessible by the voice application from a remote server (FIG. 1 and 5 and column 7, lines 19-25) [The user get access to the messaging system server 120 via a TCP/IP connection using a personal computer 190 running a web browser 140, thereby the system receives the request from a remote server].

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of the ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the server of Gilbert using the user interface as taught by Cloutier.

This modification of the invention enables the system to convert the text message to a speech format so that the user would have easy access to the content of a specific message using a unique code (Cloutier: column 8, lines 11-13).

Regarding **claim(s) 25**, Gilbert discloses a method of storing and accessing information to and from a remote voice information system, prior to the step of connecting the call to the voice information application via a computer telephony interface, authenticating a caller placing the call as an authorized subscriber of the voice information application (FIG. 3 and paragraph 0026) [The audio server engine 30 interfaces with mobile telephones 12, receives user identification and feature code and instructs other software components on server 22 to validate the user as a subscriber].

7. **Claim(s) 26 and 27** are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Gilbert in view of Cloutier as applied to **claim(s) 25** above, and further in view of Wise.

Regarding **claim(s) 26**, Gilbert in combination with Cloutier as applied to **claim(s) 25** above differ from **claim(s) 26** in that it fails to disclose allowing the subscriber to navigate through the set of voice information options, by selection of telephone keypad keys associated with navigation functionality.

However, Wise in the same field of endeavor teaches, after providing the subscriber a set of voice information application options, allowing the subscriber to navigate through the set of voice information options, by selection of telephone keypad keys associated with navigation functionality (FIG. 2 and column 7, lines 56-63) [The user may interacts with the system using DTMF signaling after providing the subscriber the options, thereby allowing the subscriber to navigate through the set of voice information options by selection of telephone keypad keys associated with navigation functionality].

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of the ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the server of Gilbert as modified using the call manager as taught by Wise.

This modification of the invention enables the system to allow the subscriber to navigate through the set of voice information options, by selection of telephone keypad keys associated with navigation functionality so that the user would have the convenience to call a designated telephone number to request information (Wise: column 2, lines 5-7).

Regarding **claim(s) 27**, Gilbert in combination with Cloutier as applied to **claim(s) 25** above differ from **claim(s) 27** in that it fails to disclose allowing the subscriber to navigate through a set of voice information application options via voice commands.

However, Wise in the same field of endeavor teaches allowing the subscriber to navigate through a set of voice information application options via voice commands from the subscriber (FIG. 2 and column 7, lines 56-63) [The user may interacts with the system using voice commands, thereby allowing the subscriber to navigate through the set of voice information options via voice commands from the subscriber].

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of the ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the server of Gilbert as modified using the call manager as taught by Wise.

This modification of the invention enables the system to allow the subscriber to navigate through a set of voice information application options via voice commands from the subscriber so that the user would have the convenience to call a designated telephone number to request information (Wise: column 2, lines 5-7).

8. **Claim(s) 28** is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Gilbert in view of Cloutier as applied to **claim(s) 24** above, and further in view of Hartselle.

Regarding **claim(s) 28**, Gilbert in combination with Cloutier as applied to **claim(s) 24** above differ from **claim(s) 28** in that it fails to disclose storing at the remote server one or more text information messages for access by the voice information application.

However, Hartselle in the same field of endeavor teaches, prior to receiving a request from the subscriber for voice information accessible by the voice application from a remote server storing at the remote server one or more text information messages for access by the voice information application (FIG. 1 and column 4, lines 3-21) [The database 108 stores the text messages prior to the user request for information, thereby storing one or more text information messages for access by the voice information application].

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of the ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the PSTN and the server of Gilbert using the advanced intelligent network and the voice mail system as taught by Hartselle.

This modification of the invention enables the system to store at the remote server one or more text information messages for access by the voice information application so that the user would have the convenience to review the saved information (Hartselle: paragraph 0005).

9. **Claim(s) 29 and 32-37** are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Gilbert in view of Wise.

Regarding **claim(s) 29**, Gilbert discloses a system for storing and accessing information to and from a remote voice information system (FIG. 1 and paragraph 0002), comprising:

a voice information application (22 on FIG. 1) operative to receive a call from a subscriber for voice information services (FIG. 1 and 4 and paragraph 0034) [The mobile user at telephone 12 presses send to transmit the feature code to the server 22 to retrieve a saved information];

to communicate with the call via a computer telephony interface (FIG. 1, 3 and 4 and paragraph 0034) [The MSC 18 sends the call to the server 22 with the feature code and the MIN for the telephone 12 and a telephonic connection is established between the user's mobile and the server 22 via the audio server engine 30];

to provide the subscriber a set of voice information options (FIG. 1 and 6 and paragraph 0040) [The server 22 provides to the subscriber a function menu with options for selecting for audio retrieval];

to receive and process a selected voice information option from the subscriber (FIG. 1 and 6 and paragraph 0040) [The server 22 provides the subscriber a function menu with options to be selected, the server 22 accepts the user selection and checks the user's selection for audio recording or audio retrieval]; and

to provide voice information to the subscriber telephonically via the computer telephony interface (FIG. 1 and 5 and paragraph 0039) [The server 22 plays the recorded audio message for the user of the mobile telephone 12 via the audio server engine 30].

Gilbert discloses a system for audio reminder messages stored on a server but fails to disclose parsing a data store of information for voice information responsive to the selected voice information option.

However, Wise in the same field of endeavor teaches to parse a data store of information for voice information responsive to the selected voice information option (FIG. 2 and column 6, lines 35-57) [The user choose to invoke a search and the call manager 210 routes this information to the parser 230 to match a predetermined file address].

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of the ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the server of Gilbert using the parser software program as taught by Wise.

This modification of the invention enables the system to parse a data store of information for voice information responsive to the selected voice information option so that the system would interpret the user command and navigate based on the command (Wise: column 6, lines 31-33).

Regarding **claim(s) 32**, Gilbert as modified discloses a system for storing and accessing information to and from a remote voice information system, whereby the voice information application is further operative to receive a request for stored voice information from the subscriber (FIG. 1 and 5 and paragraph 0039) [The user input a feature code for retrieving previous recorded audio message from the user];

to locate the requested stored voice information from a data store of information available to the voice information application (FIG. 3 and paragraph 0029) [The audio message management unit 36 retrieves the audio messages from the audio message storage unit 38]; and

to play the requested stored voice information to the subscriber (FIG. 1 and 5 and paragraph 0039) [The server 22 plays the recorded audio message for the user of the mobile telephone 12 via the audio server engine 30].

Regarding **claim(s) 33**, Gilbert as modified discloses a system for storing and accessing information to and from a remote voice information system, whereby the voice information application is further operative to authenticate a caller placing the call as an authorized subscriber of the voice information application (FIG. 3 and paragraph 0026) [The audio server engine 30 interfaces with mobile telephones 12, receives user identification and feature code and instructs other software components on server 22 to validate the user as a subscriber].

Regarding **claim(s) 34**, Gilbert as modified discloses a system for storing and accessing information to and from a remote voice information system, whereby the selected option includes allowing the subscriber to record a voice information message (FIG. 1 and 5 and paragraph 0038) [The user input a feature code for recording an audio message].

Regarding **claim(s) 35**, Gilbert as modified discloses a system for storing and accessing information to and from a remote voice information system, whereby the selection option includes allowing the subscriber to retrieve and play previously stored voice or text messages (FIG. 1 and 5 and paragraph 0039) [The user input a feature

code for retrieving previously recorded audio message and the server 22 plays the recorded audio message for the user].

Regarding **claim(s) 36**, Gilbert as modified discloses a system for storing and accessing information to and from a remote voice information system, whereby the selected option includes allowing the subscriber to retrieve and play a plurality of stored data (FIG. 1 and 5 and paragraph 0039) [The user has the option to listen to other messages and the server plays the other messages for the user if the user so choose].

Regarding **claim(s) 37**, Gilbert in combination with Wise as applied to **claim(s) 29** above differ from **claim(s) 37**.

Furthermore Wise teaches the selection option includes allowing the subscriber to search a data store of available information that may be retrieved by the subscriber telephonically in audio format (FIG. 2 and column 6, lines 40-51 and column 7, lines 34-37) [The parser 230 sends the subject word to the searcher 240 to search for information and passes it to the call manager 210 to be played by the audio file player 270 to the user].

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of the ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the server of Gilbert using the parser software program as taught by Wise.

This modification of the invention enables the system to allow the subscriber to search a data store of available information that may be retrieved by the subscriber

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telephonically in audio format so that the system would interpret the user command and navigate based on the command (Wise: column 6, lines 31-33).

10. **Claim(s) 30 and 31** are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Gilbert in view of Wise as applied to **claim(s) 29** above, and further in view of Cloutier.

Regarding **claim(s) 30**, Gilbert in combination with Wise as applied to **claim(s) 29** above differ from **claim(s) 30** in that it fails to disclose the voice information application is further operative to communicate with a remote server to obtain voice information stored at the remote server by the subscriber.

However, Cloutier teaches the voice information application is further operative to communicate with a remote server to obtain voice information stored at the remote server by the subscriber (FIG. 1 and 5 and column 7, lines 19-25) [The user get access to the messaging system server 120 via a TCP/IP connection using a personal computer 190 running a web browser 140, thereby the system receives the request from a remote server].

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of the ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the server of Gilbert using the user interface as taught by Cloutier.

This modification of the invention enables the system to communicate with a remote server to obtain voice information stored at the remote server by the subscriber so that the user would have easy access to the content of a specific message using a unique code (Cloutier: column 8, lines 11-13).

Regarding **claim(s) 31**, Gilbert in combination with Wise and Cloutier as applied to **claim(s) 30** above differ from **claim(s) 31**.

Gilbert as modified discloses to play the audio format voice information to the subscriber (FIG. 1 and 5 and paragraph 0039) [The server 22 plays the recorded audio message for the user of the mobile telephone 12 via the audio server engine 30].

Furthermore Wise teaches the voice information application is further operative to pass text-based voice information from the remote server requested by the subscriber to a text-to-speech module for conversion to audio format (FIG. 2 and 5 and column 7, lines 34-41) [The parser 230 passes the structure and the associated text contents to the call manager 210 to a text file decompressor 261 and a text-to-speech converter 260 for translation into an audio file].

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of the ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the server of Gilbert using the parser software program as taught by Wise.

This modification of the invention enables the system to pass text-based voice information from the remote server requested by the subscriber to a text-to-speech


module for conversion to audio format so that the system would interpret the user command and navigate based on the command (Wise: column 6, lines 31-33).

Conclusion

11. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Gerald Gauthier whose telephone number is (571) 272-7539. The examiner can normally be reached on 8:00 AM to 4:30 PM.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Fan Tsang can be reached on (571) 272-7547. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).


GERALD GAUTHIER
PATENT EXAMINER

Gerald Gauthier
Examiner
Art Unit 2645

g.g.
May 30, 2005